# FOR THE EAGLE.

# A Collation of News from All Over the World.

# A Feast of Political, Commercial and Seceral latelligence, Thoroughly Sifted for Eagle Readers.

Battle at Detroit, Mich. The trouble at Detroit, Mich., between water board and the Polish laborers, who refuse to do piecework or allow any one else to, was renewed Wednesday morning. A mob of about 700 assembled just outside the city limits, and when the small gang appeared they drove them away with shovels and picks. The police force was insufficient to quell the disturbance, and, with the laborers, were driven from the scene. A dispatch says that no further attempt will be made to resume op-erations ontil a full meeting of the board can be had. Four men were killed.

# TO TIE STRIKERS HANDS. North Dakota Court Takes Hand in Great

Northern Trouble.

A special from Fargo, N. D., says: A semporary injunction has been issued by Judge Sanborn in the United States Court restraining the strikers from interfering with the moving of trains. An attempt will be made to run a train from Pargo to Grand Forks under the protection of a posse of United States Marshala. The Great Northern Company is ready to show its hand. Thus far in the strike the company had apparently done nothing but wait. No attempts have been made to operate trains. It is understood, however, that before the day is over the North Dakota action will be supplemented by ap-plications in the United States Courts all along the line for injunctions restraining the strikers from interfering with the ope-Pation of the road by the men who are to take their places. This action indicates that the company is nearly ready to put on its force of new men that have been

# STOPPED BY A SINK HOLE. Peculiar Trouble Experienced by the

West Michigan at La Porte.
The sink hole in the fill across Lily Lake in La Porte, Ind., is causing the Chicago and West Michigan Railway no end of trouble. A crib was built and filed, but it did not settle evenly and finally carried some two hundred feet of the bridge and trac't down with it out of sight Small trees, timbers, and carloud after carload of old ties, as well as over three hundred thousand cubic yards of earth, have been dumped into the bole with apparently little effect. Two trains are employed, one at each end of the bridge, and the work is being carried on and all trains run around the obstruction over the Lake Erie and Western Road.

# GATHER IN THE RIOTERS.

Sheriffs Arresting Rioters in the Connellaville Coke Region.

A Connellsville (Pa.) dispatch says that

Wheeler and Morrell rioters were arrested on Wednesday by a posse under Deputy Sheriff Richards. The deputies arrived at the Wheeler works before day-light in a special cur. As soon as the guard lines could be thrown out, a mob of strik-ers was cornered, and the other employes the company were detained to identify the rioters who beat Engineer Charles Semons and Joseph Ashton. Several rioters are in biding, and it will be some time be-Warrants have been issued for thirty, and us soon as they have been caught they will be brought to

## Father and Two Untildren Hanged. Mrs Lloyd Rodabauzh, of Yellow Creek, Calhoun County, W. Va., found her husand and two children hanging to a rafter in a barn. The children were strangled before being hung. Rodabaugh's face was covered with tiny scratches, supposed to have been caused by his bables lighting for

life. Rodabaugh was a wealthy farmer and stood high in State politics. His mo-Will Keep a Quorum on Tap.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, is greatly pleased at the action of the House in dopting the resolution reported from the Committee on Rules. "The new rule will work well, and, when to it is added the enforcement of the law deducting salaries for absenteeism, we shall have no further difficulty in securing a sufficient quorum

Brewers Quit the Pool. A St. Louis dispatch says: The An-heuser-Busch and Lemp brewerles have withdrawn from the local brewers' pool. This leaves saloon-keepers in this city free o purchase where they please. The niscance of the withdrawal is that neither of the withdrawing breweries is boycotted. while the remaining members, which belong to the English syndicate, are under a

Killed by a Fellow Insane Patient. A Columbus (Ohio) evening paper pub-shes upon the authority of a former attendant at the Central Insane Asylum, the statement that Albert Leasure, a patient who died mysteriously there several months ago, was killed by an attendant to unish Leasure for an infraction of rules He caught Leasure in his arms and crushed

Safe-Blowers Get \$2,000.

At Nashville, Mich., Barry & Bowning's private bank was robbed. The vault was blown open, and it is known that the burglarg secured at least \$2,000 in gold. Hot much currency was taken has not yet been

Street-Cars Held Up. Two street-cars have been held up by highwaymen in San Francisco within four

Two Marines Burned Up. News is brought by the steamer Peru that two marines from the United States steamer Marion and four Japanese women were burned to death by the fire which recently destroyed a quarter of a mile of property in Yokohama. The marines were named Moore and Wood.

Iowa Troops Withdrawn. Gov. Jackson, of Iowa, has ordered the break camp at the Chautauqua grounds and return to Council Bluffs. This leaves the industrials free to march East on foot or to capture a train if one comes

Troops to Repel Utah Sheep Men. Gov. Waite has notified Sheriff Innes at Grand Junction. Colo., these if his own force is not sufficient to reful the threat-ened invasion of the Utah sheep men with their herds of scabby sheep, he will call all the national guards in the western part of the Stat, to his assistance.

One Million Loss The plant of the American Glucose Company burned Thursday night at Buffalo. The loss will be about \$1,000,000. The in-surance is \$685,000. All but twelve of the sixty men employed in the building at night have been accounted for. It is feared that they are in the ruins.

MELLO'S CAUSE LOST.

Complete Collapse of the Prolonged Insurrection in Brazil. The rebellion of Admiral de Mello against the government of Fresident Pelxoto has completely collapsed. Admiral de Mello,

after sustaining after sustaining a severe defeat at Rio Grand City, losing from four to five hundred men, succeeded in putting to sea with the Republica and transports, and attempted to make a landing ing to surrender his whole force to the Uruguay-un authorities. But at the last

ADMIRAL DE MELLO. ADMINAL DE MELLO. moment a disa-greement too place between the rebei ad-miral and General Falgado, and the lat-ter, accompanied by 490 armed, sick and wounded and almost starved men, landed upon Uruguayan territory and tendered their submission to the authorities. After General Falgado bad gone ashore Admiral de Mello sent an offer to surrender to the Uruguayan authorities to surrender to the Uraguayan authorities if the latter would guarantee not to surrender him to the government of Brazil. The Uruguayan officials were unable to give this pledge, and consequently Admiral de Mello remained on board the Reublica. That warship afterward went to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and attempted to make a landing. But the rebels were driven back to their boats by the forces of President Perxoto, and the whereabouts of the Republica is now unknown

# TO AMEND THE PATENT LAWS.

Bill Is Framed Protecting Innocent Pur-classers of Infringements.

The bill amending the patent laws have been printed. The measure contains pro-visions for the protection of innocent purchasers of patents and limits to one year the time within which applications for patents on articles already patented abroad must be made in this country. It is provided that in no case shall an action be maintained against any individual who shall have purchased, in good faith, a patented article of a regular dealer in the open market for his own use, or who shall innocently use the same for agricultural or domestic purposes, until after such patent has been sustained by a decree of court of competent jurisdiction, nor unless such innocent purchaser shall fall or refuse to give to the patentee or his representative, at his request, the name and residence of the party from whom he purchased such patented article. This exemption from liability of an innocent purchaser or user of a patented article shall not apply to any corporation. firm or company, or to any person as to any patented machine or process made or used by them for the manufacture of an article or product for sale.

# ADMIRAL IRWIN RETIRES.

Singular Similarity Hetween His Experiences and That of Benham. Rear Admiral John Irwin has been placed on the retired list by the operation of law on reaching the age of 62 years. He hauled down his flag on the Philadelphia at Honolulu as Admiral Benham did on the Fan Francisco at Curacoa five days ago. Admiral Kirkland, who succeeds Admiral Benham, is now in England on his way to join the South Atlantic squadron at Montevideo, and Admiral Walker, who will command the Pacific station, can not reach Honolulu for several days yet. Commo Skerrett, commanding the Asiatic squad-ron, becomes a rear admiral, succeeding Admiral Irwin in that rank.

# PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL PRACE.

World's Fair Arbitration Memorial Forwarded to All the Nations.

The State Department has received for forwarding to the forty-nine independent nations of the world official copies of the says the Westminster Gazette. The prepared at the World's Columbian Exposi-Exposition and the prominent members of the congresses held at Chicago last sum-mer, by the members of the present Cabinet, leading senators and representatives, and by prominent men and women gen-It is a beautiful and unique docu-

Sudden Death of Corydon C. Ford. Dr. Corydon C. Ford. M. D., LL. D., for forty years Demonstrator of Anatoms the University of Michigan, died at his home in Ann Arbor at 3 o'clock Saturday morning. His death was entirely unex-

Miss Pollard Wins. Madeline Pollard was awarded \$15,000 in her damage suit against Congressman W. C. P. Brecklaridge at Washington, D. C., Saturday afternoon. The defendant has asked for a new trial. Public sympathy is

not with him. St. Louis Millionaire Dead. The richest man in Missouri, John T. Davis, merchant prince and owner of one of the largest dry goods trades in the country, died in St. Louis Friday of kidney

Post Again at Sing Sing. Small-pox has broken out anew at Sing Sing prison. Three new cases developed on Sunday, all of them among the men working in the rag industry.

McKane's Last Hope Gone. Judge Lacombe, of the United States Court at New York, has denied the writ of babeas corpus asked for in the case of ant, who was stated to be unable at John Y. McKane.

# MARKET QUOTATIONS.

•	CHICAGO.			
i	CATTLE-Common to Prime Hogs-Shipping Grades	4 60 3 00	81	
	COBN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 BUTTER-Choice Creamery EGGS-Freeh. POTATOES-Per bu INDIANAPOLIS.	38 32 50 23 10 60	-	39 35 51 24 111 70
	CATTLE-Shipping Hogs-Cholce Light SHEEF-Common to Prime WHEAT-No. 2 Red CORN-No. 2 White OATS-No. 2 White ST. LOUIS.	3 07 3 00 3 00 55 39 36	6 4	50 25 50 55 % 40 36 %
	CATILE HOGS WHEAT-No. 2 Red CONN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 CINCINNATL	3 00 3 00 55 36 38 50		50 15 14 37 84 52
	CATTLE HOOS SHEEP WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 OATS—Mixed RYE—No. 2 DETROIT.	3 00 5 00 8 00 563 403 35 86	8 5	50 25 57 41 36 56
	CATTLE. HOGS. BREEP WEEAT—No. 2 Bed. CORN—No. 2 Vellow OATS—No. 2 White TOLEDO.	3 00 3 00 3 00 58 41 97		50 50 25 47 58
4	WHEAT—No. 2 Red	39 34 80		691 40 35 52
-	BEEF CATTLE—Prime Steers WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 Yellow OATS—No. 2 White MILWAUKEE.	3 50 60 43 58	2000	75 61 % 44 38 %
	WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. CORN—No. 3 OATS—No. 2 White RYE—No. 1 BABLEY—No. 2 PORK—Mess NEW YORK.	48 56		58 30 k 35 k 50 57 60
1	CATTER NEW YORK.	9 00		66

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS,

Increase in Facilities Greater Than Incre

A bulletin has been issued by the Census Bureau setting forth the progress made in educational matters during the decade from 1880 to 1890. It shows that the increase in educational facilities and in the number taking advantage of them is greater than the growth of the population. The increase in the number of children attending school 25 21 accounts. dren attending school 28.31 per cent. while the increase in the population was but 24.86 per cent. At the close of the decade the number of children attending school was 14,-371,833. Of these 12,768,905 attended public schools and 1,602,828 private and denominational schools. There were 58,120 students in attendance at American colleges, and 465,023 at academies. Parochial schools took care of 799,612 pupils, of whom 620,496 attended Catholic schools and 157,940 Lutheran, leav-ing 21,166 to be cared for by other denominations

Commercial collegs had 86,711 stu-dents in attendance, and professional colleges, 77,214. Theological students numbered 7,660; law students, 4,744; medical students, 22,452; students of technology, 7,128, and of pedagogy, 36,897. Coming back to the public school system again, the bulletins show that the average school term for the entire Union is 130 days per van. year. New Jersey has the longest term of any State. It numbers 192 days. Rhode Island keeps school for 188 days and New York 187 days. In the South Atlantic States the average length of the term is but 91 days. In Florida it is 120 days: in Virginia, 118 days: in North Carolina, 59 days. In the South Central States the average term is also wi days. Kentucky

keeps school open 103 days; Texas, 105; Alabama, 70, At the schools in the South Atlantic States there were 1,168,557 white children and 582,668 blacks in attendance. This made 20.00 per cent. of the white and 17.84 per cent. of the black population in attendance at the public schools. In the South Central group of States, 1, 552,-994 white and 678, 264 black children were in attendance, being 22.08 per cent. in the one case and 19.32 per cent, in the other of the entire population of these States. These figures give a total for the Southern States of 2,821,551 white children and 1,555,932 black children in attendance at the public schools, being 21.84 per cent of the white and 18.67 per cent of the black population. They show further an increase of 48.10 per cent in the white and 61.64 per cent in the black attendance at the

schools in the decade. There were 219,992 public schools in the United States when the cen-sus was taken and the total appropriation for education for the year was \$138,786,393. The greatest new departure taken during the decade in the system of education was the grafting of manual training thereto in a great many places.

GOT DAMAGES FROM THE EARL An English Serving Maid Wiso Refuse to Carry Coal for Classarty. Recently at the Brompton County court Captain Head claimed £15 from the Earl of Clarcarty for breach of memorial for international arbitration defendant signed un agreement to take the house in question from Sept. 23 last to Nov. 18 at the rent of £100 les. This document contained a clause to the effect that his lordship should retain on the prem-ises the landlord's housemaid, named White, the fermer paying her three shillings per week for washing and beer and half her wages (£22 per annum.) besides providing her with board. Shortly after his lordship and his servants took up their abode at 40 Lowndes Square, the Earl of Clancarty sent the buttler to the housemaid with an order to make a fire in Lady Clancarty's room. White repiled that it was not her place to carry coal while an able-bodied foot-man was in the house. Eventually, however, she did light the fire, but expressed her opinion that it was not her duty to carry coal. His lordship, on being informed of this, wrote her a note reproving her for what he termed "impertinence" and telling her to pack up and leave the house. Later on Lord Clancarty offered her a month's wages in lieu of notice, but the plaintiff declined to accept it or to leave the house. She stated that she was turned out at 9:30 p. m. by the aid of a policeman. One of the neighbors sheltered her until present to leave his residence at Rallinasloe, Ireland, was represented by counsel, who stated the defense to be that the girl on refusing to carry coal behaved impertmently, and defendant was legally within his right in discharging her. His honor said that clearly Lord Clancarty had no authority to dismiss this servant. He (the learned judge) did not think that in a nobleman's family a house-maid should be asked to carry coal. and he was of opinion that the girl had treate! his lordship with the greatest respect possible. He found for the plaintiff for £13, but dis-allowed £2 railway fare and express

# to Taunton. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs. Fishes That Fight.

So aggressive is the p'akat, a little fish from Siam, that the entertainment it affords has become a national pastime, but not a very creditable one, to say the least. The fishes are trained to go through regular battles, and are reared artificially for a purpose, while the license to exhibit them to the general public is farmed out and brings a large amount of money into the royal coffers.

They are kept in aquariums built for the purpose, and fed upon the larvæ of mosquitoes, and every possi-ble care taken of them. Several years ago a few of them were presented to an English gentleman by the king of Siam. When the fish is mile away." in a quiet state, with the fins at rest, the dull colors are not at all remarkable. But if the two are brought together, or within sight of each other, even if one sees his own image in a looking-glass, the little creature be-comes suddenly excited. The fins are raised, and the whole body shines have rheumatism: dancing on the

dazzling beauty, while the pretruc-ing sill membrane, waving like a black frill round the throat, makes repeated darts at its real or reflected repeated darts at its real or reflected antagonist. If now two are placed together in a tank they rush at each other with the utmost furry. The battle is kept up until one is killed of put to flight, but not until they are entirely separated does the victor shut his gaudy fins, that like flags of war, are never lowered until peace has been declared.

In South America there is a small

In South America there is a small fish that not only attacks its fellows of the sea and river, but is greatly dreaded by the natives, who, during ing certain seasons, have to ford the streams in which the carbitos is found. Bathers are often attacked hy them, the sharp, chisel-shaped teeth taking a bite from the flesh wherever they attack. They are perfect scavengers, eating the animals that float down the river, dead or

Fighting Man's Most Deadly Foes. For two or three years past there have been indications, increasing in number, that chemists in many lands (one or more even in far-off Japan) are at last giving their minds and their labors to the study of the chemistry

of the bacteria. Already we have a probably working hypothesis, which furnishes a valuable guide to the chemist in this field. This is the view, which must at least involve much truth, that all bacterean diseases are the results of blood poisoning by cer-tain products or educts of the growth of the bacteria, after these have effected a lodgment in the tissues of

the body. On this hypothesis have been based several methods of experiment, which we have not space for now. Our present object is to sustain assertions made above by citing, as an example, results announced during the last year on the authority of two German chemista, Wernicke and Behring. They found that the posions of both the diphtheria and the tetanus (lockjaw) microbes were neutralized, after being introduced into the circulation of animals, by introducing also iodine trichioride. It appeared also that this compound acted as an actual antidote to the blood posion, inasmuch as it did not kill the bacteria themselves, while preventing them from killing the animal. To say the least this is a most encouraging result and justifies the hope expressed in the previous article referred to, that it these enemies cannot yet be actually destroyed their baneful and debilitating agencies may be neutralized, so that the vital energies may have a chance to combat and overcome them. Experiments on men in this direction have been promised and will be awaited with interest.—Scientific American.

As Amusing Incident

"I saw an amusing incident in Central Park one day last summer," said J. W. McClellan of New York. "I happened to be standing in front of the monkey cage watching the antics of the happy family," when a keeper came along with a big doll dressed up in a bright red dress, which he placed in a corner of the cage. The advent of the new-comer into their abode at first seemed to fill the monkeys with astonishment seeping their eyes on the doll, chattered away at a great rate. Finally one big monkey, a little braver than the rest, began to advance cautiously upon the intruder. When within about three feet of the doll, the monkey proceded to stamp the floor and chaiter, evidently intending to frighten the visitor away. Finding that the doll did not move and that there was nothing very formidable about it, the other monkeys began to approach until they were collected around their mysterious guest. At last, after eying it and smeiling around for several minutes, one of the largest monkeys suddenly pounce upon the doll and in an instant had torn the bright-colored dress from its body, whereupon the other monkeys immediately fell upon the poor doll and in less time than it takes to tell it had torn it to shreds"-St. Louis

In Hiding Five Years. Three and a half miles west of Aldie, Loudoun County, Va., is the locally famous "black swamp," and a strange story has been current there-abouts for the better part of this century. Jes e McVeigh lived long ago in an old stone house on the edge of the swamp, and there came to him once a stranger asking shelter. The stranger was taken in and he lived there for five years. He never went beyond the pond for exercise, and he took elaborate precautions at night to guard against surprise. When he died a stranger from a neighboring village came and claimed the body, professing to recognize the dead man as an acquaintance. The stranger who claimed the body was the dead man's son, and he afterward became Calef Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The father, a wealthy and well educated Marylander, but a man of ungovernable temper, had slain a guest at his own table by breaking his skull with a decanter. The homicide's place of hiding was hardly more than fifty miles from the scene of his crime.—Chicago Herald.

Two Stories and a Moral.

There was a boy who was sent out by his father to sell some potatoes. He carried the bag around all day without a sale, and on reaching home at night, threw it down with the surly exclamation: "Nobody that I met asked me for potatoes. One fei-low wanted to know what I had in my bag, and I told him it was none of his darned business."

There was in the same town, a colored gentleman who went about bawling at the top of his voice: "Fish! Fish! Fresh fish!" "Shut up that racket!" said an angry dame at a window.

"Dat's what I'se hollerin' for. Fish! Fish! Fresh fish!" The colored gentleman was an advertiser-and sold his goods.--Hard-

A Station-House Lodger Who Was Not Without His Ambitto

is it that you always come back here. You're industrious enough, and after a hard day's work can't you afford a

better place to sleep?'
"'Weli,' said he: 'I'll tell you how
it is, sergeant. I'm in such a position that I've got to save. I'm down
now, but I intend to be something
better some day, and the only way
for me to do is to save. Why, sergeant, if I take in only three cents a day I'll bet you I save one. I know what it is to have a good time, for I had 'em myself one day, and I'm bound to have 'em again.'

"Well, we used to halp the boy along by buying little things of him now and then, for he was so plucky and persevering. There's an allow.

and persevering. There's an allow-ance made for giving a supper to the bums, and we used to take the cash and give it to Stein. I never saw another man who could buy so much for so little. He'd come back loaded down with a dozen loaves of bread and severel feet of sausages and spread a royal repast before the vaga. Then we used to give him a separate cell, so he wouldn't have to sleep with the bums, for we were afraid they'd rob him or steal his pack. Gradually he stayed away, and I haven't seen him for a long time. But I've often wondered," mused the sergeant, "what he's doing now. I'll wager he's running a store of his own. I'm certain he's got there."-New York Recorder.

Indifferent.

Fortenelle, a famous French wit, and a man of letters, was noted among other things for his imper-turbability. He lived to be a hun-dred years old, and took all the changing fortunes of life with the utmost tranquility. The philosophical spirit with which he regarded criticism may well serve as an example to

M. de la Place, a young French writer was frowning over a pamphlet which he was reading, when he heard his name called.

"What have you there which dis turns you so, my son," asked the speaker, who was Fontenelle. Look at it: it is a libel against my

last poem, and avainst myself!" "Is that all?" was the cheerful re-ply. "Why did you write a good thing if you could not bear adverse criticism? Give me your arm, little friend, and come home with me." Arrived at his house, Fontenelle called to his servant, 'Jacques bring the keys to the chest. The old chest was opened, and M. de la Place saw that it was filled with papers and

pamphlets of every size and color.
"There," said the veteran writer. 'are some of the criticisms, satires and libels that have been written about me, from the time of my earliest literary attempts up to to-day. I "What?" cried M. de la Place, in

astonishment. "I have never read one of them. criticism must be either good or bad; when criticisms were good my friends would tell me about them, and I would try and correct my errors. When they were bad it would irritate me to read them, and to be irritated would disturb my tran juility, which I have always valued. Do as I have done, my friend, and you will never regret it .- Youths' Companion.

Belgium and Holland.

It is interesting to turn from the great warl ke powers of Europe—racing with each other in their preparations for the fight to come—to the small, neutral, well-to-do, and happy powers of Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, perilously near their war-like neighbors, and, above all things, anxious to live in peace and quiet.
These small neutral states are very pleasant to look upon. They are all eminently prosperous, well governed, and enjoying perfect freedom under free and stable institutions. Probably nowhere out of our own country

is there so much political freedom and individual happiness as there is in them, and every wellwisher of the human race must hope that they may long continue in undisturbed possession of the blessings which they

But can we venture to anticipate this with any certainty? Will it not prove an almost irre-sistible temptation to France some day to console herself for losses on her eastern frontier by annexing the French-speaking, rich, and industrious Beigians, and securing the great fortresses of Antwerp, Maestrich, and

Will Germany not feel that her possession of the valley of the Rhine can never be complete, and her hopes of one day becoming a great naval power realized, until she has put her iron hand on the wealthy, mercial, and naval State of Holland which will bring her 'ships, colonies, and commerce?"—Blackwood's Maga

Youthful Piety.

I heard an amusing story the other day. It was told me by one of our best-known writers. He said that a little neice of his had been a very naughty little girl, and her aunt had to punish her very severely. When she came to say her prayers at night her little mind was still full of wrath against her aunt, but yet the child did not quite like to leave her name out of her evening devotions, so she compromised matters by saying.
"Pray God! bless father and mother." "You heah me, missy"
"Hear you! You can be heard a not much."

I do thing it is so natural that little children should expect their small supplications to be answered literally. I can so sympathize with the little boy over his sums, who said to his governess in a puzzled, half-in-WE often wonder that fairles don's I can't; and I did ask God to help me; and He's made three mistakes al-ready!"—Lady's Pictorial.

AGNEW & CO.,

# The station-house lodger is generally supposed to belong to the vagrant class only, but this is not always the case. "About four years ago," said the sergeant of a Brooklyn station, "there was a little Hebrary peddler, a young chap, who used to come and sleep here nightly. He was a quite sort of fellow, and we all got to like him. Every morning he would start out with his pack, and every night he reappeared. I said to him one day: Look here, Stein, how is it that you always come back here.

Chicago.

TECMAS GAMAN.

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